

# The Wheeling Intelligencer.

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## LOYAL LEAGUERS.

No Disposition on Their Part to Make a New Party Platform.

## SILVER QUESTION TO BE LET ALONE

The Snake Story of Elkins' Candidacy Nipped by West Virginians.

## BRAVES RECEIVE ROYAL WELCOME

On their Arrival at Cleveland—The indications point to the largest attendance in the history of the National League—Free Silverites discouraged at the attitude of the Southern Delegates—General McAlpin seems to have the call for the Presidency—Women Delegates present—Senator Quay's slick political scheme.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CONVENTION HALL, CLEVELAND, OHIO, June 18.—Cleveland shows all the preliminary symptoms of a great national convention. Every train brings delegates and rosters from every direction, and the welcoming committee of the Tippecanoe club meets every train with a brass band to escort arriving delegations. West Virginia's main body, which left Wheeling at 11 o'clock, reached here at 4 o'clock, and was received cordially. As the delegates marched up to the Stillman Hotel they aroused enthusiasm all along the line. It was a recognition of West Virginia's stand in last November. More West Virginians, particularly those from the Kanawha valley, are expected in to-night.

Senator Elkins and Congressman Dayton have telegraphed that business has been detained. One of the first things that the West Virginia delegation did on arrival was to jump all over the silly story that Senator Elkins is a candidate for the league presidency. How the snake story started nobody knows, but it is supposed to have been born of the fears of the New York people, who have their hearts set on the election of their man, and are nervous about it. Their candidate by the way is a good man, and would make a good president of the league.

Evans, of Tennessee, who was counted out for governor, is spoken of, and if he wants it there will be a strong disposition to give it to him.

There is evidence of a more general agreement than I expected on the proposition that it is not the business of the league to make a new Republican platform. Some of the strongest free silver men agree to this, Senator Carter, of Montana, among them. It looks now as though there will be no fight over silver, but if it comes it will be a hot one, and free silver will be run over.

A pretty play in important politics develops here to-night among the Pennsylvania contingents. Senator Quay, so the story goes, is setting the pins to make himself chairman of the Pennsylvania state committee. He has been thought to be for Andrews, but this is said to be a blind. His candidacy has in view of getting absolute control of the state machinery to enable him to strengthen his own weakened fences and to have a better show to have the delegation in hand for Cameron's presidential boom on a free silver basis. Then if Cameron can't make it the delegation will be in the shape to throw it where Quay and Cameron want it to go. The few Pennsylvanians who have struck this scheme are a good deal stirred up over it, for they know it means a big fight.

C. N. H.

## MANY DELEGATES ARRIVE.

Silver Enthusiasts Disappointed Over the Attitude of the Southern Delegates.

CLEVELAND, O., June 18.—Every incoming train to-day brought scores of delegates and visitors to attend the National Republican League convention, which begins to-morrow morning. The business portion of the city is profusely decorated with flags and bunting. Music hall, where the convention will be held, has been artistically decorated. The immense Arcade building, in which the banquet will take place on Thursday evening, has been transformed into a veritable bower of beauty. The decorations in this building have cost many thousands of dollars, and it is stated are the finest ever produced at any previous league convention.

The silver enthusiasts are greatly disappointed to-night over the attitude of the mountaineers and the colored brethren from the south. The southern delegates say the Democrats of the southern states are dividing on the silver question, and they want nothing doing at this convention on that question, and that if the issue is forced they will vote with the eastern and other delegates against free silver, so as to have an issue against the southern Democrats that will break the old lines of race prejudice. The southern delegates are for a policy of expediency and say the old white element of the south is for "sound money" as well as for protection, and that the solid south can be broken by the Republicans declaring plainly in favor of both those principles.

The American protective tariff league has elaborate headquarters here this week in charge of General Secretary William F. Wakeman, of New York, and several state secretaries. This organization has over 1,000 auxiliary leagues, 300 official correspondents and over 500 newspapers using its broad matter. It is evidently forming an alliance here with the anti-silverites of the south, whatever may be its policy on a further combine for 1896.

The Pennsylvania delegates are cooperating closely with the tariff league and working with the southern delegates for protection and "sound money" without regard to the contest for president of the National League.

The southern states are more largely represented than in former years. There is a movement to avoid any divisive action whatever now on the tariff, silver or other disputed questions, and to hold the annual meeting next year after the Republican national convention so as to avoid the embarrassment of anticipated action on issues that are contested. It is realized that the presidential boomlets will be more

numerous and more luxuriant than over next year, and for that reason also the meeting of 1896 should be held after the Republican national convention.

D. D. Woodmansee, president of the Ohio League, withdrew as a candidate for national president, because of McKinley's candidacy for President, and now the Ohio delegation does not know what to do. The eastern men insist on them supporting General McAlpin and the western delegates threaten to remember such action against McKinley.

Chauncey M. Depew is expected Wednesday night, and will be forced to speak, although he will remain here but a short time on his return from Vanderbilt University.

Miss Helen Boswell, of New York, was the first lady delegate to arrive, and the only one from the east. In the western states, ladies as delegates are not so rare. Miss Boswell has been a great worker in New York, and was enthusiastically working all day for General McAlpin for president of the National League. There are quite a number of ladies present.

President Tracy arrived in his private car from Chicago to-night, and has been with Secretary Hamphrey and the executive committee. Members of the committee concede that the fight now is the fight against General McAlpin, with the chances in favor of McAlpin. H. Clay Evans is telling his friends to-night that he cannot allow the use of his name and get the Tennessee delegation to promise not to vote for him.

The free silver men held a conference to-night and decided to make an aggressive fight notwithstanding the disaffection of the southern delegates on whom they had depended. The silver men say they will run Colonel Isaac Trumbo, of Salt Lake City, for president of the league, and show their strength on a ballot. Senators Carter and Dubois are working hard for Trumbo. The latter will precipitate the silver fight by offering a 16 to 1 resolution to-morrow and seek its consideration before the committee on resolutions is appointed. The lively white Republicans of Texas are here stronger than ever for separate white and colored representation for their state, and will press a resolution on their old issue of separate primaries.

Pennsylvania's Delegation. PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—The Philadelphia delegates to the annual convention of the Republican National League, which opens to-morrow at Cleveland, left the Broad street station of the Pennsylvania railroad this afternoon for the Forest City. Cleveland will be reached early to-morrow morning. Soon after arrival a caucus will be held by the entire Pennsylvania delegation in the Hollenden hotel to discuss methods for defeating unlimited coinage ideas, or any movement having for its object the passage of resolutions committing the National League in favor of free silver.

## SUGAR BOUNTIES

Regulations Which are to Govern Their Payment by the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—Secretary Carlisle to-day signed regulations which are to govern in the payment of the bounty on sugar under the provisions of the act of approved March 2, 1895. This act appropriates \$238,289 as a bounty to be paid to licensed producers of sugar in the United States from maple sap, beets, sorghum or sugar cane grown or produced in the United States prior to August 2, 1894, who complied with the provisions of the bounty law contained in schedule E of the tariff act of October 1, 1890. The bounty is to be paid at the rate of 2 cents per pound on all sugars testing not less than 99 degrees by the polariscope, and 1 1/2 per pound on sugars testing between 90 and 99 degrees.

The act also appropriates \$5,000,000 to be paid under like conditions, as a bounty on all sugars except maple, produced between August 23, 1894, and June 30, 1895. The rate is eight-tenths of a cent per pound on sugars testing not less than eighty degrees. Each individual who claims the bounty under this act is required, under the regulations, to make his application therefor in duplicate to the commissioner of internal revenue on a prescribed form through the collector of the district in which the sugar was produced. The claim must be accompanied by a sworn statement of the weights, classifications, etc. Collectors are required, in case of doubt, to make investigation, and if claims are found correct, to certify thereto. Applications for the payment of the bounty must be made in one claim for each factory, and filed on or before September 1, 1895. Claims for bounty cannot be transferred or assigned. No bounty will be paid on sugar produced in the period between August 23, 1894, and June 30, 1895, until all claims for bounty have been received and adjusted in the office of the commissioner. They will then be paid out of the appropriations pro-rata. The regulations and all forms for claims, affidavits, etc., are now being printed, and will be ready about July 1, 1895, for distribution through the local collectors. The best judgment obtainable is that the appropriations made will cover six-tenths to seven-tenths of the whole amount of just claims which will be made for the sugars produced between August 23, 1894, and June 30, 1895. The appropriation for bounty on sugars produced prior to August 23 will be ample to meet all just demands.

## KENTUCKY PRIMARIES

Decline Against Free Silver—The gubernatorial nomination.

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 18.—It is still an open question who will win the Democratic nomination for governor, but it is not an open question as to what the Democratic state convention will do about free silver. The voice of the Kentucky Democracy has emphatically rebuked the free silver craze. Nearly half the delegates selected are either instructed to vote against free silver, or are known to be opposed to it. Many others, friendly to silver, are individually and as representatives of the conventions which chose them opposed to the policy of making any declaration for free silver in the state platform.

Neither General P. W. Hardin nor Cassius M. Clay has anything like enough instructed votes to win on the first ballot. There are 870 votes, and 410 necessary to a choice. One hundred and fourteen out of one hundred and nineteen counties give Hardin for governor, 209; Clay, 201; Alford, 2; Buckner, 5.

The uninstructed vote is 334. Counties not heard from have only thirteen votes.

## IN THE SHAMBLES.

The Shocking Atrocities and monstrous Cruelties of the Kurds.

## IN HELPLESS, BLEEDING ARMENIA.

The Unspeakable Indignities and Tortures Inflicted on Women.

## WHO ARE BUTCHERED BY FIENDS.

Compared to Whom the Blood-thirsty Indian of the Most Barbarous Ages was a Merciful Executioner—The Country Criminally with the Blood of the Innocent and the Air Heavy with the Moans of the Dying—The Most Agonizing Picture of Demolished Massacres Ever Drawn in the World's History of Blood and Outrage—The Lengths to Which Frenzied Fanaticism Can go.

BOSTON, June 18.—A rehearsal of the Samsoun massacre has been made by refugees. The story has been taken in detail and forwarded for publication in the United States. It comes from Bitlis, in the mountainous region of Eastern Turkey, and may be relied upon:

Parth, of Dalvorig region, Hotnik village of some thirty-five houses, says: "We were eleven souls in our house, but three were killed by soldiers. My husband, Boghos, was shot through the head. His brother, Harton, they killed with two bayonet wounds on the head and ten on the body. After thus mangle the body they hung it from a tree, exposed to the sun and to be food for ravenous birds. Khamdali Kurdagha plead with the soldiers, falling at their feet, and so we women and the children for the most part, were allowed to escape, though other nomadic Kurds from the south plundered the village, stripping us of our clothing, burning the houses, etc. At Aghig, near the village, Mero was burned in his house. Turro's small children were hacked to pieces by the soldiers, and a woman's head found and recognized."

Shamneh, a woman of the above village says: "There were twenty-four in the house and two killed. My son, Apkar, some seventeen years old, and a little daughter were killed. My father is Chalo, of Geliguzan, and from that house were killed Sahag, Mardo, Migro, Sarkis, Doneh and Ghazar." Her testimony also confirms what is given elsewhere by others as to how a Geliguzan woman, Hapsh by name, her own aunt, led on her four sons in defense, calling out, "Come on, my sons, I am ready to sacrifice you to the race." In the end she was killed, when they were discouraged and fled. "I also saw another woman, Hapsh by name, native of Dalvorig, ripped up by the soldiers and the child put on her breast and the two bayoneted after that." Der (priest) Hohannes, of Semmal, and Der Bedroso, of Geliguzan, were her uncles, and she, like others, says: "The eyes of Der Bedroso were dug out and forty bayonet wounds inflicted. Der Hohannes, of the forty bayoneted in the ditch by the soldiers, asked for a few minutes to pray, and was told that if he would not change faith he would be killed. 'I can't,' he said, 'but my people (many drawn up before him) are free to do as they like.' As they, too, refused to change their faith, they were bayoneted into the long ditch grave they had been forced to dig. The soldiers took out Der Hohannes' eyes, seized his hands and compelled him to dance. Not only was he deprived of his beard—the insignia of his priestly office—but the cruel creatures took along with the razor some of the skin and flesh as well. Having pierced his throat they forced him to drink water when it flowed from the ghastly cut down on either side. His head was kicked this way and that, as if a football. Human flesh taken from some of the mangled people was put into his mouth. He, too, was pitched into the ditch with more than two score men that had the promise of safety if they would cease resistance and surrender."

Independent testimony respecting the terrible tortures inflicted on this priest by others, and among them that of his own family, an own sister-in-law, Khuzam, of thirty years, and a bride of twenty years, by name of Njazzo, is said to confirm the above account. This Khuzam also tells how her husband, Boghos, and his brother Urke were bayoneted into that ditch grave, and the latter's wife ripped up, child put on her breast and the two bayoneted together.

Enno Geliguzan, of fifty years, gives independent testimony concerning what was said above by Shamneh as to the killing from their family Sahag, Mardo, Migro, Sarkis, Doneh and Ghazar, and adds how Migro pleaded with the soldiers to take his pet boy from his arms to a distance so he might not see them kill his father. She also confirms the torture and death of Arakel Vartabed (priest, higher than priest), who was her nephew. She, as also Mairam, of thirty years, testify as to how a horse of Shink was nearly beheaded, face mangled, while his arms and legs were mostly disjointed; he was her relative. Awak, Stele's son, was killed, and was a relative. Her companion, Mairam, tells how her husband, Ghazar, was also pitched into that ditch and a two-year-old little boy burned in the house. They both tell how in Geliguzan a four-year-old boy, son of Hebo, was sacrificed on a fire made for the purpose by the soldiers. Mairam saw from her hiding-place the soldiers hang from a tree and lay alive one Harton, Mano's son, and there he was left hanging, his groans being heard for days, a prey to ravenous birds and the scorching sun. Both of them tell how "brave Vartan" was killed, being pursued by nine soldiers who mangle him scraping skin and flesh from his face, thrusting flesh from his own person into his mouth.

Manong of Semmal says Tabo didn't betray Tamarian, as has been reported, but that Kurbit, under the lead of dervish chief, took him, though as Tabo was present and chief of the village, some charged it on him. Tabo had two brothers, Khacho and Boghos, pitched into the ditch. Manong's companion, Steppo, of seventeen years, tells how his father, Sherro, and his uncle Giragos and ten-year-old sister, Shuahan, were

killed. These both relate how Kalo's wife, Torri, was ripped up and the child flung into the air on a bayonet.

Khazo of Shink, twenty years of age, who has a babe in arms of four months, tells how her husband, Boghos, and his brother, Ghazar, were killed, also three others of the family, Tattir, Khacho and Misag. Her mother, Menma, was hacked and bayoneted all out of shape and left unburied by a stone. She was of Geliguzan, and the Kurds did this in anger because she pushed on her sons into the fight. Her son, Giragos, was killed, but Stepan escaped and is now in Russia.

"Monsi Krikore house"—Bedros, twenty years, saw father Hebo and his brothers, Boghos, Harton, Sarko and Misag with little sister, Yeovan, killed. His aunt, Georrah, while serving as transport, carrying ammunition on her back, was run through with a bayonet from the rear. Khazo saw the soldiers rip up Elhar, of Semmal, take out the child, put it on her breast, and bayonet them together.

Urko (Arakel), of Geliguzan, had fifteen souls in his house, and ten more were killed, his father, mother, two cousins, etc.

Honop, of this village, reports forty-two in their house; nine were killed, two men and the others children. He was left for dead from twelve bayonet wounds.

Aslour, also of this village, has eight ghastly scars from the same cruel weapons, and was left for dead, but made his escape from the heap of dead bodies, as did the above Hogop with twelve scars.

Azo, of Bitlis, his nephew Murad, with the latter's sister, report how a four-year-old girl was so choked to prevent her making a noise that would betray the hiding place among the rocks of scores of others that she died in a day or two. Murad's sister, Ozdeh, of some eighteen years, was engaged to a Hodvop, of Semmal, that was pitched into the ditch, as also three others from his house.

Kango, of Dalvorig, tells how his brother Hummo was bayoneted to death by soldiers, and another brother's wife ripped up with the usual mangle process. Aldo was thrust into the house and burned alive.

Burio, of Bitlis, tells a thrilling story. Her husband, Sillo, was literally hacked into pieces, the remains of which she could only gather up for some sort of a burial after twelve days. Her two-year-old baby boy was snatched from her arms to be stabbed to death. Her daughter, of ten years, Aghrout by name, fell dead from fright, while she (Burio) made her escape. Her husband's brother was also killed.

Nearly a hundred terrorized ones, and among them twelve able-bodied men, decided to go to their Zourich-aghas in a not distant village. En route they were surrounded by hundreds of the tribe, who drove them like cattle into a valley. They took the only weapons, their knives, from the men, bound them and sent them to the camp of the regular soldiers as sheep to the slaughter. The women were stripped of their clothing, a few of every rag, counted as if sheep for the yarding, and kept under guard for the night. After sauntering in the cold, the next morning they were again asked to deny their faith, but not succeeding in this the Kurds began to disband and the poor frightened ones were allowed to make their escape. The wives were ready to follow their husbands to their fate, but were not allowed.

Bedros, of Geliguzan, with wounded head and discolored ear, tells how for two days he shouldered his aged father, carrying him this way and that to save him, but in the end at the plea of the father to save at least himself, put him down and ran, only to look back and see them hacking the old man to pieces.

Giragos, of Bitlis, tells how his father was mangled with the sword, and how his aunt was dismembered with the usual ghastly work.

## THE TURK'S ANSWER.

But Little Assurance Given of Reforms in Armenia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 18.—The Turkish government has made a fresh reply to the note of the powers outlining the reforms insisted upon for Armenia. The porte accepts the principle of the proposed reforms, but requests that several of the points be discussed before any action is taken. The Turkish government also denies that the terms of the treaty of Berlin confer the right of demanding the guarantees formulated by the powers, and expresses the hope that the sultan's sovereign rights will not be prejudiced.

The impression which prevails here is that this reply is tantamount to a refusal, and it is feared that the powers will adopt more urgent measures to enforce their demands. The British Mediterranean squadron, which arrived at Beyrout on June 3, has sailed from that port for Tripoli.

Reinforcements of Russian troops, it has now been definitely ascertained, have been sent to the Turkish frontier in the vicinity of Armenia to prevent the passage of marauders and supplies of arms and ammunition.

## FOUND LENZ'S MURDERERS.

The Cyclist Was Killed by a Kurdish Chief and Associates.

St. Louis, June 18.—A letter from Erzeroum, Turkey, in Asia, has been received by Homer A. Canfield from his partner, William L. Sachtel-eber, the St. Louis wheelman, who left here four months ago for Asia Minor to locate and bring to justice, if possible, the murderer of Frank Lenz, the Pittsburgh cyclist who lost his life there. Sachtel-eber writes that he discovered the identity of the Kurdish chief who planned the killing and the five men who helped him commit the deed.

Everything Ready at Kiel.

KIEL, June 18.—All preparations are complete for the formal opening of the great Baltic-North sea canal by the emperor of Germany, who will open the ceremony by passing in through the canal in the imperial yacht, thus breaking the thread stretched across the entrance. In June, 1887, the emperor stood with his grandfather, Emperor William I, when he started the splendid work which is the greatest or one of the greatest achievements of German unity.

## Steel Rails to Advance.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., June 18.—The Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association will say to-morrow: On June 10 we announced that an early increase in the price of steel rails from \$22 to \$24 was exceedingly probable. We feel sure that before this week ends

all the steel rail mills in the country will advance their price to a basis of \$24 at Pennsylvania mills. Prices of other iron and steel products are still advancing. The demand is entirely normal and results from reduced stocks and increased confidence in the future.

## A REAL BATTLE.

Spanish Loss Over 400—Troops Completely Routed by Insurgents.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., June 18.—A special to the Florida Citizen from Gainesville to-night says: F. R. Anderfer, of this city, an old friend of Major Wain, of the Sixth Cuban volunteers, has received another letter direct from the seat of the Cuban rebellion. The letter is as follows: "ARAGUA, PROVINCE OF CAMAGUEY, CUBA, VIA TAMPA, June 14, 1895."

"Our troops to-day surprised a battalion of Spanish soldiers and almost completely annihilated them. It seems that their major, hearing that a wounded Cuban officer was being nursed at this place, decided to capture him. The Spanish major taking his command reached the village this morning before daybreak. After searching all the houses and not finding the wounded Cuban officer, called some citizens before him and demanded on pain of torture to know his hiding place. All denied any knowledge of the Cuban. The Spanish officer thereupon put all the citizens to torture."

Meanwhile, a Cuban had escaped and made all possible speed to us, reporting to Colonel Rodriguez, who is in command. We were immediately ordered forward on double time. When we reached the village the scene beggared description. The Spaniards had fired the houses and were torturing and killing on every side. Women did not escape. Our men were wild with rage. After firing one volley, they became so ferocious that they charged and were soon engaged in a hand-to-hand combat. No quarter was given, and those of the Spaniards who were unhurt and had the strength, fled in utter dismay. Dead and dying were lying in heaps about the place. This was the most desperate battle I have ever been engaged in. Our loss is 163 out of a force of 500, while the Spanish loss is four hundred and seventy-two by actual count, including officers. We captured their complete outfit and arms. This battle will delay us in reaching Gomez, but we hope to join him to-morrow."

## CUBAN INSURRECTION.

The Usual Number of Skirmishes Occur Without Any Tangible Results.

HAVANA, June 18.—A lieutenant of the volunteer force of Matanzas has captured two boats containing ten men from Havana who are supposed to have been on their way to join the insurgents. The prisoners have been placed at the disposal of the military governor. The insurgents have attacked Cristo, not far from Santiago de Cuba and the more important town of Dos Caminos, only a little further away from Santiago de Cuba. No details of the fighting have been received.

In the districts of Vega, Alta and Vueltas, provinces of Santa Clara, several bands of insurgents have appeared. A detachment of three hundred troops, under General Laque started in pursuit of the insurgents. The latter attacked Vega Alta, but upon the arrival of the troops the insurgents left in the direction of the Navon coast. It is rumored that they have gone to protect the landing of an expedition which is awaited there.

The widow of Jose Marti and her son have made a request for a passport in order to enable them to leave Cuba for New York.

Lieutenant Colonel Votarde has routed a body of insurgents in Vega Alta, province of Santa Clara. Two of the insurgents were killed, three were wounded and nine made prisoners. Their force was scattered and they were pursued by the Spaniards towards El Santo.

## THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Interesting Excerpts from the Forthcoming Report of the Commission.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18.—The forthcoming annual report of the United States civil service commission will show that the whole number of persons regularly employed in the civil service of this country is about 200,000. Of these approximately one fourth are in the classified service subject to competitive examinations under the civil service rules. Of those in the unclassified service 22,000 are laborers, 5,000 are appointed by the President, subject to confirmation by the senate, 1,500 are in the legislative branch of the government and 2,000 are in the judicial branch. The civil service act excludes these classes from classification.

The total number of positions affected by the extension of civil service rules from March 4, 1893, to January 3, 1895, was 8,184. Of these, 5,557 were added to the classified service by original classification and 2,627 by transfer of places classified but excepted from examination to list of places subject to competitive examination. Since January 3 all employees of the agricultural department have been brought into the classified service, except the secretary and assistant secretary of agriculture, a private secretary to each, the chief of the weather bureau and his private secretary, the chief clerk of the department and his private secretary, and laborers and char-women.

A comparative statement shows that at the end of President Arthur's administration, the approximate number of positions classified was 15,573; at the end of President Cleveland's first term there were 27,330, and at the end of President Harrison's administration there were 42,928 places classified. Executive acts brought 29,873 of the latter number into the service, while the 13,055 others, principally in postoffices, became classified by reason of growth from small offices.

## NEWS IN BRIEF.

The annual session of the Army of the Potomac took place at New London, Conn., yesterday. Gen. John Gibson made the principal address.

The Ohio Republican state central committee has elected an executive committee to manage the coming campaign, with Charles L. Kurtz chairman, W. S. Matthews secretary and George W. Sinks treasurer.

In the court of general sessions at Charleston, S. C., the grand jury refused to find true bills in any of six indictments handed out for violations of the dispensary law. About 100 cases remain for consideration, all of which the grand jury will treat in like manner.

## MASK HAS FALLEN

From the Hypocritical Face of Denver's Big Defaulter.

## BIGGEST SENSATION EVER KNOWN

In That City is Stirring up the People of the State.

## COLORADO SECURITIES COMPANY

Loses Its President, Henry J. Aldrich. He Misappropriates the Funds and Skips Out—He Was Looked Upon as a Man of Deep Religious Character and Was Implicitly Trusted. Titles of 400 Ranches Clouded by His Speculations and Many Widows and Orphans Are Victims of His Dishonesty—Omaha's City Treasurer Supposed to Have Committed Suicide.

DENVER, COLO., June 18.—Henry J. Aldrich, president and general manager of the Colorado securities company, has disappeared, and the creditors of the concern are making strenuous efforts to ascertain his whereabouts. Inquiries for the missing man have brought to light one of the greatest sensations known in Colorado. Five weeks ago Mr. Aldrich left Denver without giving notice of his proposed departure, and it is now thought he has gone to Australia or the Sandwich Islands.

The hasty exit of Aldrich is due to the fact that a warrant for his arrest, based on the indictment of the grand jury, was about to be served. The charge is misappropriation of funds intrusted to his care. Mr. Aldrich also acted as treasurer of St. John's Cathedral for ten years, and was recognized in Denver as a man of most sterling worth and deep religious character. From \$300 to 400 ranch titles are clouded by the acts of Aldrich, who diverted funds remitted by eastern investors to make good the shortage in maturing obligations occasioned by the depreciation in real estate. He guaranteed principal and interest on loans and then began the downward course which culminated in the appointment of a receiver three months ago.

Even then there was no intimation of anything wrong, and the disclosures only came to the surface with the work of the receiver in scanning the books.

The heaviest loss falls upon widows and orphans in the east, whose earnings and savings were intrusted to the company for investment at a high rate of interest. One of the most distressing cases is that of a widow at Bloomington, Ill. She gave her whole fortune to the security company and is now supported by the county authorities.

The debts will aggregate from \$100,000 to \$500,000, and every title issued by the company has to be examined before its validity can be established. It is said that the failure of the Chamberlin Investment Company, which occurred here three years ago, and presented liabilities of \$3,500,000 and assets that afterwards realized \$250, will not be as bad as the final showing of the Colorado Securities Company.

W. E. Hinnan, of Boston, is here representing eastern creditors. He says Equitable Loan Company, of New York, is one of the heaviest creditors.

## THE HOUR HAD COME.

Omaha's Treasurer Missing and Supposed to Have Committed Suicide.

OMAHA, NEB., June 18.—City Treasurer Henry Bolin, whose accounts are under investigation by his bondsmen, has suddenly and mysteriously disappeared. Until the investigation is completed nothing can be stated positively as to the condition of his office. He was under a bond of a million dollars.

Since Treasurer Bolin disappeared notes addressed to his family have been found among his papers. One dated May 7 states that he prefers death to dishonor, and asks that his life insurance amounting to \$30,000, be paid over to his family.

The second note says: "The day and hour has come."

It is not believed that Bolin will be found alive, as his notes to his family indicate suicide.

## Defaulter Taylor's Wanderings.

Sioux City, Iowa, June 18.—The Journal's Pierre special says: Defaulter W. W. Taylor reached here to-day.

Taylor makes a statement in regard to his flight in which he says: "I did not see a detective during the entire time, and none saw me. They claim they did not prosecute a very vigorous search, and while I traveled slowly, they were still more dilatory. They did not trace me at all beyond Jamaica, but I understand are still in the Barbadoes following a false clue which I laid for them. I did not go to South America at all, and the reports of detectives about my wanderings after leaving Jamaica are pure moonshine, as well as much of what they told earlier. I finally decided to come in and give myself up. All reports about the pleadings of my family and my friends are untrue."

## Iron Workers' Wages Advanced.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., June 18.—The Illinois Steel Company has voluntarily advanced the wages of its employees at the Bay View mills, in this city, about 10 cent, to become effective at once. The advance affects all departments and about 1,800 men.

## Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, fair, followed by showers; southerly winds. For Western Pennsylvania, increasing cloudiness, with showers Wednesday afternoon; southerly winds.

For Ohio, interesting cloudiness and showers; slightly cooler in western portion; southerly winds, shifting to westerly.

## THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. Schaeffer, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m.	61
9 a. m.	63
11 a. m.	67
1 p. m.	70
3 p. m.	73
5 p. m.	75
7 p. m.	74
9 p. m.	72
11 p. m.	70
Mean	69

## DIED.

NICOLL.—On Wednesday, June 19, 1895, at 1 a. m., E. L. NICOLL, at his residence on South Penn street, Island, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. Funeral notice hereafter.